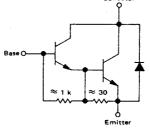


## **NPN SILICON POWER DARLINGTON TRANSISTORS**

The MJ10012 is a high voltage, high-current darlington transistor designed for automotive ignition, switching regulator and motor control applications.

#### **FEATURES**:

- \*Continuous Collector Current I<sub>C</sub> = 10 A
- \*Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage-
- V<sub>CEO(sus)</sub>=400V (Min) \*Automotive Function Tests

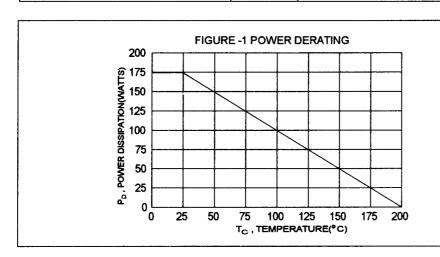


#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Characteristic	Symbol	MJ10012	Unit
Collector-Base Voltage	V <sub>CBO</sub>	600	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage( $R_{BE}$ =27 $\Omega$ )	V <sub>CER</sub>	550	V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO(SUS)</sub>	400	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V <sub>EBO</sub>	8.0	V
Collector Current-Continuous -Peak	I <sub>C</sub>	10 15	Α
Base current	l <sub>B</sub>	2	Α
Total Power Dissipation @T <sub>c</sub> =25°C @T <sub>c</sub> = 100°C Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	175 100 1.0	W W W°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> ,T <sub>STG</sub>	- 65 to +200	°C

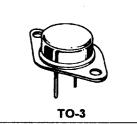
#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

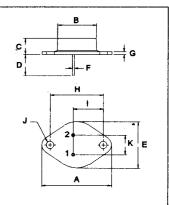
Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	Rθjc	1.0	°C/W



# NPN MJ10012

10 AMPERE **POWER DARLINGTON TRANSISTORS** 400 VOLTS **175 WATTS** 





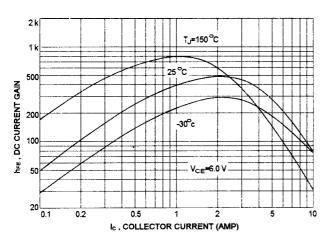
PIN 1.BASE 2.EMITTER COLLECTOR(CASE)

DIM	MILLIMETERS		
Dilvi	MIN	MAX	
Α	38.75	39.96	
В	19.28	22.23	
С	7.96	9.28	
D	11.18	12.19	
E	25.20	26.67	
F	0.92	1.09	
G	1.38	1.62	
Н	29.90	30.40	
!	16.64	17.30	
J	3.88	4.36	
K	10.67	11.18	

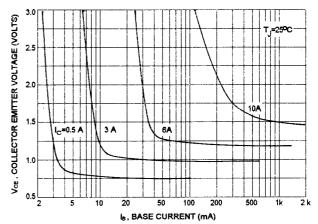
Character	istic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				·	
Collector - Emitter Sustaining Volta (I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA,I <sub>B</sub> = 0, V <sub>clamp</sub> =Rate \		V <sub>CEO(SUS)</sub>	400		٧
Collector - Emitter Sustaining Volta ( I <sub>C</sub> = 200 mA,I <sub>B</sub> = 0, R <sub>BE</sub> =27 ohm,		V <sub>CER(SUS)</sub>	425		٧
Collector Cutoff Current (Rated V <sub>CER</sub> ,R <sub>BE</sub> =27 ohm)		CER		1.0	mA
Collector Cutoff Current ( Rated V <sub>CBO</sub> , I <sub>E</sub> =0)		Ісво		1.0	mA
Emitter Cutoff Current ( V <sub>EB</sub> = 6.0 V , I <sub>C</sub> = 0 )		I <sub>EBO</sub>		40	mA
ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE			4	
DC Current Gain (I <sub>C</sub> = 3.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 V) (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 V) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 V)		hFE	300 100 20	2000	
Collector - Emitter Saturation Volta ( $I_C = 3.0 \text{ A}$ , $I_B = 300 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 6.0 \text{ A}$ , $I_B = 600 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ A}$ , $I_B = 2.0 \text{ A}$ )	ge	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>		1.5 2.0 2.5	V
Base - Emitter Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0A, I <sub>B</sub> = 600 mA) (I <sub>C</sub> = 10A, I <sub>B</sub> = 2.0 A)		V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>		2.5 3.0	V
Base - Emitter On Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 6.0 V)		V <sub>BE(on)</sub>		2.8	V
Diode Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A)		V <sub>F</sub>		3.5	٧
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> =10 V, I <sub>E</sub> =0, f =100 kHz )		C <sub>ob</sub>		350	pF
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTIC	cs				
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 6.0 A	t <sub>s</sub>		15	us
Fall Time tp	l <sub>B1</sub> = -l <sub>B2</sub> =0.3A = 25us,Duty Cycle ≦ 2%	t,		15	us

<sup>(1)</sup> Pulse Test: Pulse width = 300 us , Duty Cycle  $\leq$  2.0%

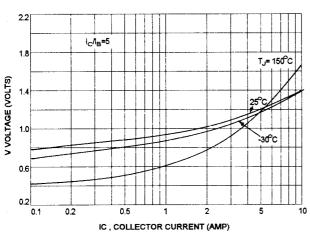
#### DC CURRENT GAIN



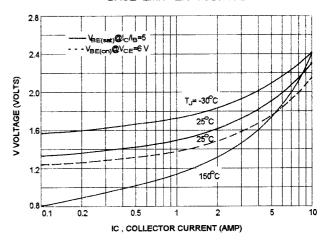
# COLLECTOR SATURATION REGION



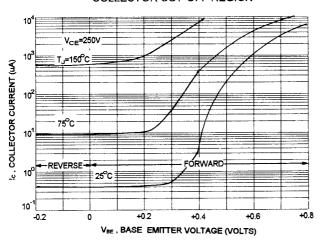
#### COLLECTOR EMITTER SATURATION VOLTAGE



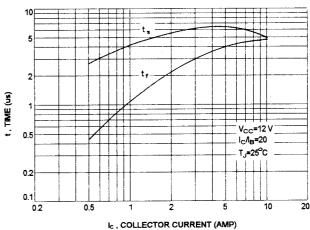
#### BASE EMITTER VOLTAGE



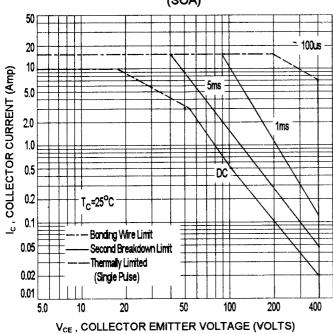
# COLLECTOR CUT-OFF REGION



### TURN-OFF TIME



# ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



There are two limitation on the power handling ability of a transistor:average junction temperature and second breakdown safe operating area curves indicate  $I_{\rm C^-}V_{\rm CE}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than curves indicate.

The data of SOA curves is base on  $T_{J(PK)}$ =200 °C; $T_c$  is variable depending on conditions. At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.



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